



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
HUGHES SNOWDEN

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1880.

For a paper with unlimited means for obtaining correct information upon any and all subjects, the New York Herald avails itself of those at its disposal, with regard to the true condition of affairs at the South, to the least possible advantage. In a late issue it said:

"The Southern press shows the worst side of their character in their reception and treatment of new comers. Social ostracism, political violence and uncharitable hostility in many forms assail the kindly Northern impulses of practical fraternalism. The South did not recognize the obligation of hospitality toward her late enemies who generously offered to become identified with her, bringing their goods, their energy and their good will, and helping to restore her lost prosperity."

The sole information upon which it founds this statement is derived from its own prejudiced correspondents, and the carpet baggers who, having been spurned by even the negroes they at first deceived, have returned from a country they could plunder no longer. This city and this State are acknowledged to be as intensely Southern in feeling as any south of the Potomac, and yet Alexandria elects Northern men and Federal soldiers to its important offices, and Virginia elects a Northern man as Governor; and from the first all reputable Northern men have been welcomed both here and throughout the State as desirable citizens. What is true of Virginia is true of the whole South. If the people of the South had driven away worthy settlers they would have proved themselves simpletons of the first order, and yet as good republican authority as Mr. Wendell Phillips is to the effect that they are smarter politicians than their fellow citizens of the North; and that they did not drive Northern men away, and were not hostile to them after the war, is proved by the evidence of General Grant before the reconstruction committee, and by that of Professor Sumner, Rev. Dr. Talbot, and hundreds of other equally credible Northern witnesses.

There is not a single reason that can be sustained by either fact or legal argument why what is known as the diplomatic service of the United States should be continued any longer. On the contrary, there are innumerable ones, patent to every sensible man who has his eyes and ears open, why that service should be abolished at once. The latest one that has presented itself is furnished by a fact of which every newspaper reader is aware, and which exhibits the matter in such a light that all must see it. The Government has a minister in China, to whom it pays a large salary, and to whom it was natural to suppose the transaction of such business as the country he represents has with that to which he is accredited would have been entrusted, but having to negotiate with China for the restriction of emigration from that to this country, it employs, not its minister, but a commission of three specially appointed for that purpose and at a high rate of compensation. Now, it is plainly to be seen that either the minister or the commission is unnecessary, and as the latter is only temporary it must be the better, and the office of the former should be abolished. But the Congress of the United States is too much occupied with personal squabbles and schemes for personal profit to be wasting its time with any such unprofitable matter as that to which reference is made.

Mr. Blair, the readjusters' candidate for Congress from the 9th district in this State, says:

"Having achieved a grand triumph in the State on our view of the debt issue, I now favor a vigorous application of readjustment principles to the national debt."

This, taken in connection with the fact that the famous Weaver resolutions received no less than 85 votes in the House of Representatives of the U. S., is not calculated to make the fusion of the Virginia republicans and readjusters particularly agreeable either to the republicans of the Northern States or to that large number of people in all the States who have money invested in Government securities, and whose votes are naturally influenced more by their own individual than by mere party interests. If the Virginia readjusters by the aid of the republicans obtain political ascendancy in this State, what is to prevent a similar ascendancy in many other States, and as there were only 115 votes against the Weaver resolutions, it will readily be seen that the obstacles to the work of overcoming the paltry majority of thirty would be by no means insuperable.

Now that the Geneva award bill has been indefinitely postponed, would it not be well to buy Government bonds with the ten millions to which that bill relates, and thus, at least, make the interest on that sum until some definite conclusion shall be arrived at with regard to it? The money has been lying idle in the Treasury for some years now, drawing no interest, and it certainly could be put to better use until its final disposition be determined.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NORTH CAROLINA SWAMPS.—Fidings of the terrible work of the fires which raged in the swamp region of North Carolina last week have been received. Life and property were destroyed, and houses and timber devastated. Zachariah Owens, of Tyrrell county, was engaged in getting shingles from the swamps on the Alligator river, and lived there in a house surrounded by woods. On Saturday he left home on business, but had not gone far when he saw the flames approaching so rapidly as to imperil his home and family, and he hastened back to save them. He hurried his wife and three little children away, hoping to reach the main road beyond danger; but they were overtaken by the flames in the swamps, and the entire family was burned to death. Their bodies were found by neighbors, the mother clasping her infant to her breast, and the father and the other two children lying near. The heavy rains of Tuesday have brought the fires under control.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The fly is said to be playing havoc with tobacco plants in some sections of the State.

The Court of Appeals will probably adjourn next Friday, and will not resume its sessions in Richmond until the 5th day of November next.

Capt. L. B. Powell has sold his dwelling house and lot, at the west end of Cornwall st., Leesburg, to Wm. Matthew, eq., of Hillsboro', for \$2,500.

A severe hail storm passed over the northern portion of Loudoun county last Friday night. In the Waterford neighborhood considerable damage was sustained by the breaking of window glasses, &c.

The trial of Wood for the murder of Lincoln will be concluded at Harrisburg to-day. The case of Patrick Reed, jointly charged and indicted with Wood for the same offense, will be tried on Monday next.

Charles B. B. Hing, colored, has been convicted in Hanover county of outrage upon a white child of five years. The jury, consisting of ten white and two colored men, decided that his punishment should be death.

Mr. Carter, whose death at Panama was announced in yesterday's Gazette, died of fever on the morning of the 7th inst. He was about 65 years old, and served in the Confederate army as the staff of Gen. Lee.

The mineralogist and geologist, J. R. M. Kirby, bachelor of science in the Lyreburg College, died on board the steamer Conquistador, on her last voyage South. He was on his way to Chili to explore the mineral fields of that country.

James P. Carpenter, a merchant and postmaster at Grove Hill, Page Co., committed suicide at an early hour yesterday morning by hanging. He had been depressed in spirits for some time; it is said, on account of a love matter.

A few days ago a dead horse was found in a pile of woods several miles from Berryville, Clarke Co., where it had hanged itself. The animal had been fastened to a tree with a slip-rope, and in going around the tree the rope was drawn about its neck so tight as to choke it to death.

James Johnson, a colored brakeman on the York River and Chesapeake Railroad, while standing on the top of a freight car at the depot, in Richmond, yesterday, was struck by the cars beam of the gate and knocked off. He was severely injured, one of his eyes being knocked out and his head badly cut and bruised, but he escaped being run over by the cars.

An ex-Governor of this State, whose name is a household word throughout its limits, is said to have given orders for the construction of a handsome granite monument to be erected over the graves of several of his children who lie buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond. The stone cutters, it is stated, have inscriptions to cut the names of these upon the front of the pile, leaving a blank for that of the father. The monument, when completed, will be 25 or 30 feet in height, and is intended to commemorate children and wife.

Two mortgages, one containing 38 and the other 43 printed pages, have been admitted to record in the clerk's office of Clarke Co. They are given by the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company to the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia. The first is dated April 1, and provides for issuing \$2,250,000 of bonds—or \$15,000 per mile—to retire the bonds issued under a previous mortgage, and the other, dated April 2, provides for issuing \$1,000,000 more of bonds, and in addition thereto \$10,000 per mile for each mile of double track. These mortgages will place an indebtedness of \$35,000 per mile of single track on the S. V. R. R., which is independent of its stock subscriptions, amounting to something like \$10,000 per mile.

The large building in Richmond, formerly occupied by Asa Snyder & Co. as a foundry, but lately used for storage of hay, was burned last night, and with it a large part of the large brick tobacco warehouse of Carrington & Co., to which was about three hundred headstamps of tobacco, which at the lowest estimate was worth \$40,000. Nearly all of this tobacco was either wholly destroyed or rendered well-nigh worthless. Some four or five horses were burned to death. The total loss was about \$120,000, and insurance \$47,000. A dispatch from Richmond to-day says: While the fire which broke out in Snyder & Co.'s foundry last night was burning, another one started in J. C. Smith's four story tank establishment, on Dock street, and at 1:30 o'clock this morning was still burning, and will probably result in the total destruction of the concern. Several large warehouses and other buildings are threatened.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Drought and unfavorable weather have caused a partial failure of the wheat crop of Western Kansas.

The Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of John R. Stickney as U. S. attorney for the northern district of Florida.

Snows and rains have prevailed the past two days on the line of the Central Pacific railroad in California, and trains have been blocked.

Is the Georgia republican convention yesterday the anti Grant men obtained complete control, but no action was taken on the resolutions.

Mrs. General Custer says the statue of her husband at West Point had the most perfect against a duplicate being erected in Washington.

The Northern Central Railway Company's statement shows an increase of \$69,053.73 in net earnings for the first quarter of 1880, as compared with 1879.

Governor Hamilton, of Maryland, has appointed Drs. E. Lloyd Howard, C. W. Chaboussier and J. W. Ward and Esquire J. Crawford Nelson as the State Board of Health.

The case of the Widow Oliver against ex-Senator Simon Cameron, suit for \$100,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, was set for hearing in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, general term, to-day, on appeal from the judgment for the defendant in the court below.

Dr. Charles W. Chancellor, president of the board of managers of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Spring Grove, near Baltimore, has tendered Governor Hamilton his resignation as one of the board. Dr. Chancellor has been president of the board since its organization, and resigns now on account of his health.

Stormy Time at Stafford C. H.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

BELFAIR MILLS, STAFFORD COUNTY, VA., April 22.—There was quite a stormy time at Stafford court yesterday, Judge Suttle attempting to hold over under the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Weardon and Howison case, in Prince William, and Judge Hunter claiming the judgeship under the decision in the Minor-Waddell case in Henrico, Suttle having served his six years up to April court, 1880. Suttle entered a fine of \$50 against Hunter for contempt of court and a fine of \$50 against the clerk for refusing to obey an order of court. He also fined James L. Green, of Freeicksburg, \$25 for contempt of court, in refusing to take off his hat. A big fuss was imminent at one time, but was prevented by cool words from level heads. After Suttle adjourned the court, Hunter went upon the bench, and went through the regular routine of business.

Suicide.

Boston, Mass., April 23.—Spence Pettis, the forger, was found dead early this morning in his cell in the Massachusetts State Prison, at Concord. He had hung himself with a cord attached to a bracket fastening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1880.

When the Senate adjourns to-day it will be until Monday.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Johnston introduced a bill prepared by Dr. Lyman for the suppression of contagious and infectious diseases among cattle. Mr. Withers offered the petition of F. L. Galt, M. D. of Virginia, for the removal of his political disabilities.

When the Senatorial democratic caucus was held for the purpose of deciding upon the course to be pursued with regard to the Spofford-Kellogg contested election case it was decided by a vote of 17 to 14 to press the report of the Election Committee. The majority will be seen very slight, and it is said that there had been a larger attendance at the caucus; it have been on the other side. Messrs. Kernan, Eaton, and McDonald, and other Northern democrats were for taking up the report and acting on it at once, but both the Ohio Senators, both those from Maryland, and Messrs. Bayard and Wallcut, added to Messrs. Hampton, Butler, Lyman, and others from the extreme Southern States made up the minority, which, as is seen, was only three. This does not look favorable for the adoption of the report which Mr. Sausbury, with a strong backing, seems determined to get up if possible. The action of the democrats in this case has strengthened the belief among the masses of the people of the country that the democratic party is lacking in the quantity of backbone necessary to secure success in any important movement it may undertake, that requires the removal or surmounting of serious obstacles, and consequently has largely lost much of the support of that large class of voters who always like to be on the strong side.

When the resolution of the Virginia republican convention recommending its delegates to support Mr. Blair for the Vice Presidency on the Grant ticket was shown to the "Plumed Knight" by a friend this morning, he laughed contemptuously, and remarked: "It is simply ridiculous; utterly out of the question so far as I am concerned."

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed this morning to report favorably upon a resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with China.

The industry of the country is heavily depressed and handicapped by the surplus of production; efforts are making in every direction to secure markets for this surplus, so as to relieve the country of its burden, and yet here is a congressional committee recommending the abrogation of a treaty by the existence of which alone the China market is open to American products. And of such is the wisdom of American congressmen. For the sake of making party capital in California, both republicans and democrats support a policy that, as men of common understanding, they must know will result injuriously upon the interests of the whole country.

Secretary Schurz said this morning that army officers are disposed to make too much fuss about troubles with the Indians. There is no trouble with the Northern Cheyennes as reported in this morning's papers. The children of that tribe were not to be taken away and brought East to school, but their parents are required to send them to the agency school. The chief of the tribe did not want his little daughter to go to that school, and he was allowed to keep her at home.

It is reported here, on the authority of two members of the House from Ohio, that Mr. Hayes will veto the army appropriation bill. The report is doubted for the reason that the only section that is at all objectionable to the republicans is that which appropriates for the army to "go back" on his party, and those who assert he will pursue the latter course say that as the party demands the sacrifice, Mr. Hayes is not the man to refuse to make it.

Mr. Reed, to prevent whom from making a speech on the special deficiency bill, the democrats of the House last night, and then had to back out of the untenable position they had assumed, concluded to-day that speech which he commenced yesterday, to a house the democratic side of which was almost empty and his own side only half full. The speech which was a studied effort intended to exhibit the short comings of the democracy, was listened to attentively by those of his own party present and by Mr. Acklen, who was apparently so delighted with it that he left his own seat and went over to the republican side and sat close to the speaker so that he might not lose a word of what he uttered. It was remarked that Mr. Acklen's interest in the speech was probably heightened by his recent failure to obtain the democratic nomination, and by the report that he contemplated running as an independent candidate.

At the meeting of the Senate Exodous Committee to-day General Conway, of Brooklyn, N. Y., testified that he had talked with many of the negroes who had gone to Kansas, and that they said the principal cause of the exodus was the want of good schools, intimidation at elections, and ill treatment generally. He was the commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau for the State of Louisiana in 1865-6, and a great friend to the "down trodden negro," whose treatment now is much worse than when he was with them. He is connected with an organization to take 100,000 negroes out of the South, and has used every effort to get the negroes to emigrate to Indiana for the purpose of carrying that State for the republicans at the next election. Soon after this exodus began he came to Washington and consulted with Hon. Mr. Chandler, Colonel Rogers, and others, and then went South to engage in the work of the negro exodus. He met many leading republican politicians in Indiana who agreed with him that they would like for the negroes to come to Indiana to make that State republican.

New that the democratic members of Congress have talked over the action of the New York democratic convention and compared notes upon it, they have settled down to the belief that while that action was eminently unsatisfactory it really amounts to nothing inasmuch as the Cincinnati Convention has no idea of nominating Mr. Tilden and as anti-Tilden men of New York say that any other candidate than the President de jure will be agreeable to them and will be able to concentrate the vote of the party in that State.

The present rate of fare on the Potomac river steamboats is beneficial to both this city and to the country adjoining the river on both sides as to the country as its mouth. Last year the fare, owing to an active opposition, was reduced to fifteen cents for the round trip, by which means this city was kept crowded with idle and vagabond negroes during the whole summer, while the section of country along the river, for the purpose of its necessary quantity of labor, was deprived of the pressing time of harvest, for with the proceeds of the sale of two or three chickens which could be picked up almost on any farm, they could by a round trip ticket to this city and stay here several days.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The officers of the Irish relief ship Constellation are to be banqueted in Dublin and Cork.

Sarah Bernhardt is to be used by the committee of the Comedie Francaise for breach of contract.

A member of the French Chamber has been expelled for reflections made on President Grevy.

Five hundred emigrants, including several Scotch farmers, have left Glasgow for America.

The Stanton Convention.

STANTON, April 23.—As telegraphed the Gazette yesterday the straightout republicans succeeded in electing a permanent president of the republican convention in the person of Gen. W. C. Wickham. The election of Gen. Wickham was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Lewis, his competitor, who made a graceful speech in introducing the president.

Upon taking the chair Gen. Wickham made a speech in which he declared for Gen. Grant and said that, although there were states of difference in opinion, he was sure there would be no differences in support of the Chicago ticket. He was confident that they would all unite in placing Virginia in the line of republican States.

The committee on resolutions made three reports, the majority favoring an adjournment over to July 25th at Richmond, pledging the support of a straight republican ticket, and instructing the delegates to be appointed to vote for General Grant at Chicago for President and to elect for Blair for Vice President. A minority favor the appointment of electors and delegates at once, and the second minority favor the appointment of delegates and electors and give authority to the central committee to fill any vacancies which may hereafter occur. The meeting adjourned, pending the consideration of the resolutions.

The majority report is as follows: Resolved, That to Ulysses S. Grant we render absolute trust. His honesty, fidelity to duty, varied experience, patriotism and his efforts to secure the integrity, prosperity, grandeur and perpetuity of our common country by uniting its people and allaying sectional strife—all point to him as pre-eminently the candidate under whose leadership the progressive and law abiding people may unite and defeat the machinery of Bourbon spirit, which neither learns nor forgets.

2. That the delegates from Virginia to the National republican convention are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for U. S. Grant for the nomination for the Presidency, and to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination.

3. That, whereas, this convention was called specifically for the purpose of appointing national delegates only, and it is deemed inexpedient to make an electoral ticket at this time, the State committee to be hereafter appointed is hereby empowered and directed to call a State convention to be held at the city of Richmond, on Wednesday, the 28th of July next, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket.

4. That the republicans of Virginia earnestly request the Hon. James G. Blaine to accept the position of candidate for Vice President, and that they believe that the conjunction of these two honored and distinguished names upon the same ticket would prove invincible.

And it further resolved, That we pledge the earnest support of the republican party of Virginia to the Chicago nominee.

The following was offered as a minority report and a substitute for the third section of the above:

Resolved, That we believe it will be to the interest of the republican party to place before the party a full republican electoral ticket at this time.

Five members of the committee signed the report. The second minority report, signed by three members of the committee, is as follows:

Resolved, That this convention proceed to nominate an electoral ticket, leaving the selection of each elector to the delegates from that district, and that the State central committee be empowered to receive resignations and fill vacancies; and that we will support electors in favor of the republican nominee.

STANTON, VA., April 23.—After a long and heated discussion on a motion to recommit the resolutions submitted yesterday the motion was lost by a decided viva voce vote and at one o'clock this morning a motion made by the straightouts to adjourn till 10 to-day was carried by a majority of four. This is something favorable to the straightouts, but the other wing is more confident of success and seem to have the chances in their favor.

[Second Dispatch.]

The convention reassembled at 10 o'clock and skirmishing is now going on.

The question for consideration is whether the convention shall nominate delegates to Chicago before deciding whether the nomination of an electoral ticket shall be postponed.

It is impossible at this time to say what the result will be.

The straightouts, however, are evidently feeling more confident of success.

B. & P. R. R. Co.—A new and startling development affecting the dispute between the District Commissioners and the railroad companies about the location of depots, etc., has been made. When the scheme of Frece's to run a train up grade by means of clamps on a central rail was tried, and a road laid from the end of the Long bridge to Alexandria, the corporation of Washington guaranteed \$60,000 of bonds, and on the failure of the invention had to take them up, assuming with interest, \$87,000.

In the course of the decision of Fowler & Snowden against the Alexandria & Washington Railroad Company in the Virginia Court of Appeals, about a year since, this debt, now amounting to over \$180,000, was declared by Judge Keith a first lien in favor of the District against the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Co., whose Southern line is laid on the old French road bed. On the full realization of the bearing of this decision the railroad officials were notified by Mr. J. Twining, the engineer Commissioner of the District. They met this at first with an indignant denial of the fact, but subsequent investigation showed that the District was only half the lie, but in the event of the decision of the Supreme court that the whole old road bed had been used, would have power of sale and to claim heavy damages for the use of the road. The bearing of all this on the depot question is in the fact that the District authorities have for a long time cast covetous eyes on the Sixth street depot for a municipal building, and have recently made overtures for a settlement on the basis of a transfer, as the removal of the depot is regarded as a question of only a short time. The railroad company has in the meantime been making surveys with the object of ascertaining the feasibility of sinking the tracks so as to remove the old elevated running of the cars on the street level. The scheme for the enlargement of the city hall so as to accommodate the District offices was, on this account, opposed by some members of the Senate District Committee. Wash. Post.

ENGLAND. April 23.—Lord Harrington and Earl Granville went to Windsor together by the eleven train this morning. Earl Granville, Lord Harrington, on their return to London this afternoon, after a short stay at Windsor, drove to the residence of Mr. Gladstone, and the three leaders are now in consultation. It is believed that Earl Granville conveyed the Queen's request for an interview with Mr. Gladstone, who will proceed to Windsor Castle to-night.

Excitement at West Point.

At the Whittaker inquiry at West Point yesterday a sarcastic remark by Asst. D. A. Atty's Townsend about the treatment of colored cadets called forth many expressions of indignation on the part of General Schofield and other officers, and an exciting scene ensued.

Just as the examination of the witness Mitchell (colored) was drawing to a close, the recorder asked Mitchell about the affair with a Southern cadet (McDonald), who struck Whittaker on two occasions, which blows Whittaker did not resent. McDonald, it will be remembered, was suspended a year for this.

Mr. Townsend asked: Do you understand that it is a rule of the authorities here that when a man is struck he must fight? Answer, Well, I understand this much from what I have learned from seeing what the cadets do here.

Mr. Townsend (interrupting)—I am talking about the rule. Do you understand the rule requires a man to fight when he is struck? Answer, The rule don't require him to fight. Mr. Townsend—It prohibits, don't it? Ans. It prohibits him, I think, I am sure of it.

Mr. Townsend (in a sarcastic tone)—Except in the case of a colored cadet, it perhaps may. Present Mordcaid, with face flushed and indignant tone, asked—Does the assistant counsel desire these remarks made by him to go up on the record? Mr. Townsend—No, sir.

The Court—Then, the counsel— Mr. Townsend—Sometimes I can't quite avoid it.

The Court—These remarks will not go on the record of the academy.

Mr. Townsend—I am not reflecting upon anybody. I am only reflecting upon a pretentious thing.

The Court (interrupting)—The remarks then, of the assistant counsel that will not go on the record of the academy will be struck from the record.

Mr. Townsend—I hope they will not go upon the record. I am very careful. I don't want to get into trouble, but I want you to feel that I am afraid to strike back.

Great excitement prevailed in the court room during this episode, and as the session had come to a close, it was thought ought to be forthwith adjourned, but President Mordcaid suddenly announced that the court would withdraw for consultation.

Just as the court retired, General Schofield, who had been a witness of the whole affair, apparently laboring under great excitement, stepped up to Mr. Townsend and remarked most emphatically, "I think you are very much mistaken sir, if you think that we don't teach or ought not to teach a boy not to resent a blow who he receives one here."

Mr. Townsend—I desire that opinion to go on the record and be judged in Washington. They may teach that in the Bible, but they don't teach it here.

General Schofield turned on his heel and refused to listen to Mr. Townsend's rejoinder. Mr. Townsend was then addressed by Lieut. Knight, counsel for Whittaker, with these words: "I don't think there is anything to justify your sitting here and insulting us all day. Pardon me for saying this to your gray hairs, but I will protest against it to anyone."

The court now came in and read the following statement: "The court would say that on account of the last remark made by the assistant counsel just before we left the room, was directed that the remarks made during the examination of the last witness be retained upon the record." The court then adjourned amid great excitement.

SUIT AGAINST THE AUDITOR.—In the Court of Appeals on Wednesday upon the petition of William Williamson, by his counsel, a mandamus nisi was awarded commanding John E. Massey, Auditor of the State of Virginia, to appear before the court on to-morrow and "show cause, if any he can, why he should not be compelled to receive the said coupons and money in payment and discharge of the petitioner's indebtedness to the State of Virginia."

Williamson sets forth in his petition that he failed to pay his taxes to the State of Virginia for the year 1878, and that his property was returned delinquent to the Auditor of Public Accounts; that on the 20th day of April, 1880, he applied to John E. Massey, Auditor, to release his property thus returned delinquent, and that he tendered to the Auditor in payment of said taxes six dollars in past due coupons of the State of Virginia, issued under an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 20th, 1873, entitled "An act to provide a plan of settlement of the public debt," and one dollar and twelve cents in money; whereupon when Auditor refused to accept said tender, and declined to receive the said coupons and money as a payment of said bill, &c.

Service of the writ was acknowledged by John E. Massey, Auditor, by James G. Field, Attorney General.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Gloucester county regent Hughes. Appeal dismissed. Porter et als. vs Berkeley's administrator. Petition for an appeal from decrees pronounced by the Circuit Court of Prince Edward county on the 7th of October, 1878, and on the 8th of May, 1879. Appeal refused.

Albert Mitchell against the Commonwealth. From the Circuit Court of Loudoun county. Affirmed, Judge Monrore delivering the opinion.

Strows vs. Connolly. From the Circuit Court of the county of Dinwiddie. Affirmed, Judge Christian delivering the opinion.

Narvell et als. vs. Loner et als. From the Circuit Court of the county of Buckingham. Reversed, Judge Staples delivering the opinion.

Lacy vs. Odell, &c. From the Circuit Court of the county of New Kent. Reversed, Judge Burks delivering the opinion.

Nelson Mitchell against the Commonwealth. From a judgment of the Judge of the Circuit Court of Amherst county, refusing a writ of error to a judgment of the County Court of said county. Affirmed, Judge Monrore delivering the opinion.

English Politics.

LONDON, April 23.—Lord Harrington and Earl Granville went to Windsor together by the eleven train this morning.

Earl Granville, Lord Harrington, on their return to London this afternoon, after a short stay at Windsor, drove to the residence of Mr. Gladstone, and the three leaders are now in consultation. It is believed that Earl Granville conveyed the Queen's request for an interview with Mr. Gladstone, who will proceed to Windsor Castle to-night.

Burned to Death.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 23.—By the explosion of a kerosene lamp in a private residence in this city last night, Miss Mattie Wells, 25 years of age, was burned to death. At the time of the accident she was removing the lamp, in which she had just placed a wick, from a table, when it exploded, throwing the fluid upon her clothing and enveloping her in flames. Before assistance could be rendered she received injuries from which death resulted shortly afterwards.

From Afghanistan.

CANDEL, April 23.—General Stewart entered Ghazni on the 20th instant after a successful battle the day before, in which the Afghans lost more than a thousand men killed. General Stewart's loss was 17 men killed and 115 wounded.

Writ Granted.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The Supreme Court to-day granted Dennis Kearney a writ of habeas corpus returnable before the Supreme Court of San Francisco.

Massachusetts Press Association. New York April 23.—The Massachusetts Press Association arrived here this morning on the steamer Bristol, which will call at New York, Washington and Richmond, Va.

Forest Fire.

WHITE'S BRIDGE, N. J., April 23.—Another forest fire is commenced last night, and is enveloping the woodland about us.

Chesapeake Presbytery.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]

This Presbytery met at Mitchell's station April 20th, and was opened with a sermon by Dr. A. W. Pitzer, Moderator. Present during the session, Ministers—A. W. Pitzer, D.D., R. B. White, D.D., Wm. Dinwiddie, Henry Braden, John F. Cannon, A. D. Pollock, D.D., L. B. Turnbull, J. C. Painter, and J. A. Scott, Jr. Ruling Elders—W. A. Moore, G. D. Gray, J. S. Somerville, J. G. Webster, John G. Cocks and W. W. Williamson.

Dr. White was elected Moderator, and Messrs. Branch and Turnbull, temporary clerks. Rev. Mr. Pitzer, of West Hanover Presbytery, was present during a part of the session.

The pastoral relation between Rev. U. M. Clier and Greenwich Church was dissolved and he was dismissed to West Hanover Presbytery.